

SINGER
206K25

TIPS ON SETTING UP MACHINE 206K25

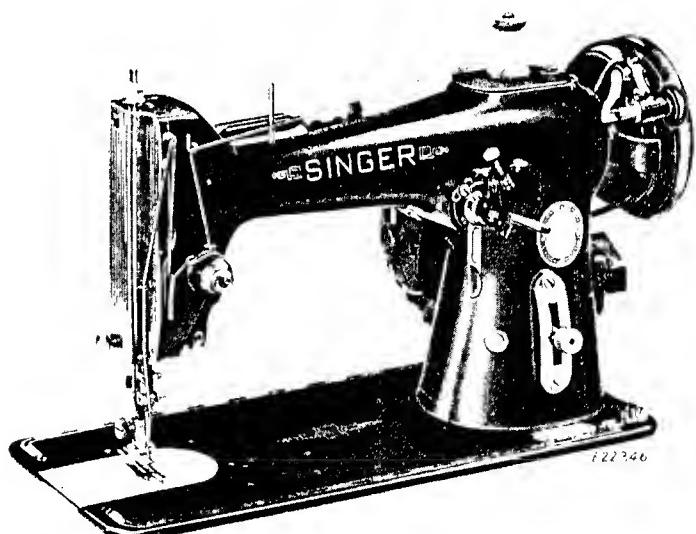
After removing the machine from its packing case, set it up in the order noted below.

1. Inspect for damage incurred during transit.
2. Turn machine pulley over toward you to make certain that sewing mechanism turns freely.
3. Wipe off all traces of the tacky anti-rust oil that is used to protect the polished and plated surfaces. Give particular attention to the needle thread tension assembly, during this operation.
4. Remove the bobbin case. Wipe the bobbin case and the under thread tension spring on the bobbin case free of tacky oil.
5. By means of an oil can filled with Varsol, flood the sewing hook assembly. Turn the machine pulley by hand for about five minutes until all the tacky oil is washed out. Then apply SINGER SEWING MACHINE OIL and run-in the machine again by hand for five minutes.
6. Oil the sewing machine completely. (See pages 45 to 48.) Wipe away all surplus oil.
7. Make sure that arm shaft has a slight amount of end play (approximately .005 inch) for heat expansion clearance. If necessary loosen screw in flanged bushing and adjust as instructed in second paragraph on page 43.
8. Apply electric motor and light and check operating behavior of machine.
9. Check condition of needle before making sewing tests. (See page 2.)
10. Sew-in the machine and check stitching for correct behavior of bight controls. (See pages 19 to 27.)
11. Polish the head to a satin finish. Do not leave an oily or a greasy film on any portion of the head or the cabinet.

20613

ADJUSTERS MANUAL FOR **SINGER*** ELECTRIC SEWING MACHINE **206k25**

FOR COMBINED STRAIGHT AND ZIGZAG STITCHING
REVERSIBLE FEED



See Index on pages 48 to 52

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY

ORDER OF MACHINE INSPECTION AT THE BENCH

1. Obtain complete information concerning the customer's sewing problem before making any adjustments.
2. Obtain samples of the customer's material and thread for final testing.
3. Check threading of machine. (See Form 20616, Instructions for Using Machine 206K25.)
4. Inspect the needle for—
 - a. Make. All SINGER needles are marked with the Company's trade mark "SIMANCO*".
 - b. Size in comparison with the thread in use. (See page 5.)
 - c. Condition of wear or damage. (Needle bent or blunt—needle eye rough.)
 - d. Location in needle hole. Check for straight sewing and for maximum zigzag stitching. (See pages 28 and 29.)
5. Check condition of needle hole or slot in presser foot and in throat plate.
6. Check thread clearance between position finger and bobbin case holder. (See page 37.)
7. Check relationship of needle with sewing hook. (See page 35.)
8. Inspect hook timing at central position of needle. (See page 36.)
9. Check needle bar height at extreme left-hand bight position. (See NOTE on page 37.)
10. Check feed mechanism for—
 - a. Timing of feed movement. (See pages 32 and 33.)
 - b. Feed dog height. (See page 31.)
 - c. Position of feed dog in throat plate slots. (See page 32.)
11. Check pendulum motion of needle bar. (See page 30.)
12. Test bight controls, using paper perforation tests—
 - a. Central position for straight sewing. (See pages 23 and 24.)
 - b. Zigzag motion expanding from central position. (See pages 24 to 26.)
 - c. Zigzag motion expanding from left-hand position. (See pages 24 to 26.)
 - d. Left-hand position for straight sewing. (See pages 26 and 27.)
13. Check arm shaft connection belt for looseness.

DESCRIPTION

Machine 206K25, designed for straight stitching and for ornamental zigzag stitching, has the following characteristics:

Single Vibrating Needle. Lock Stitch.

Belt-Driven Rotary Sewing Hook on a Horizontal Axis.

Link Take-up.

Reversible Drop Feed.

Universal Bobbin Winder.

Two-needle clamp furnished for air tucking.

BA3 Electric Sewing Motor with SINGERLIGHT.

Graduated Stitch Indicator Plate.

Maximum Length of Stitch, 6 to the inch. Length of stitch controlled in either direction by an Adjustable Stop Screw.

Needle Bar Stroke 1-9/64 inches.

Presser Bar Lift 5/16 inch.

Maximum Zigzag Movement of Needle (Maximum Bight) 3/16 inch.

Width of Zigzag (Bight) infinitely variable up to the above maximum. Needle can vibrate equally, to a maximum of 3/32 inch, on either side of a point midway between the extremes of throw (Central Bight) or up to 3/16 inch toward the right of the extreme left throw (Left-hand Bight).

Straight Stitching can be performed at Central Position or at extreme Left-hand Position of the needle.

Sewing Hook rotates across line of feed, making two revolutions for each revolution of the Arm Shaft.

Hook Shaft and Gears are carried in a totally enclosed Gear Case suspended from the front bushing and anchored to Bed through opposing set and cap screws.

Location of Hook Shaft, at sewing hook end, controlled by the front bushing.

Bed 14-5/8 inches long and 7 inches wide.

Space at right of needle 7-3/4 inches.

Needles threaded from front toward rear.

Machine Pulley, with outside diameter of belt groove 3-1/4 inches, is for a 3/8 inch "V" Belt; can be used for 5/16 inch Round Belt.

When in operation, the top of the Machine Pulley should always turn over toward the operator.

SPEED

The maximum speed recommended for these machines is 1200 R.P.M., according to the material being sewn and the type of work being done. It is advisable to run a new machine **slower** than the maximum speed for the first few minutes to allow time for the oil to reach the moving parts.

DESCRIPTION OF 206 X 13 NEEDLES

See Fig. 2

Needles for Machine 206K25 are of **Class** and **Variety** 206 x 13 and are made in **Sizes** 9, 11, 14, 16 and 18.

The size of the needle to be used depends upon the size of the thread which must pass freely through the eye of the needle.

Do not use rough or uneven thread or thread which passes with difficulty through the needle eye, as such thread will interfere with the successful use of the machine.

Orders for needles must specify the **Quantity** required, the **Size** number, also the **Class** and **Variety** numbers, separated by an x.

The following is an example of an intelligible order:

"100 No. 18, 206 x 13 Needles."

The best stitching results will be obtained with needles sold only by Singer Sewing Machine Company.

Although needles are made with **different diameter of blades**, **certain dimensions remain constant** for all needles of the same Class and Variety.

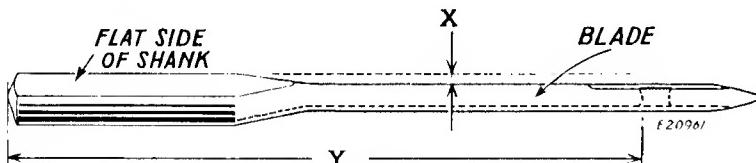


Fig. 2. Needle Distances

For example, the distance **X** between the short-groove side of the needle blade and the position of the flat-side of the needle shank, seated in the needle bar, is **constant**, maintaining an identical relationship between short-groove side of all 206 x 13 needles and the hook point. Therefore, any increase in the **diameter** of the blade results in a shifting of only the **centerline** of the needle blade away from the hook point.

Another **constant** is the distance **Y** from the end of the shank to the top of the eye, maintaining an identical relationship between the eye and the hook point, during the **formation of the thread loop**.

However, the size of the needle eye increases with the size of the needle to accommodate heavier thread. Therefore, any **increase** in the length of a 206 x 13 needle is made from the **top of the needle eye toward the point of the needle**.

NEEDLES AND THREADS

For perfect stitching, the thread should be selected according to the fabric to be stitched and the needle must be the correct size for the thread.

**CHART SHOWING THE RELATIONSHIP OF
TYPES OF FABRICS,
THREAD AND NEEDLE SIZES AND
MACHINE STITCHES TO THE INCH**

Types of Fabrics	Thread Sizes	Needle Sizes	Machine Stitches Per Inch	
Filmy materials comparable to Net, Marquisette, Organdie, Ninon.	100 Cattan OO and OOO Silk	9	Inside Seams 20	Top Stitching 30
Sheer materials comparable to Lown, Dimilly, Voile, Batiste, Chiffon, Rayan, Sheer, Rayan Crepe.	80 to 100 Cattan O Silk	11	16	20
Lightweight materials comparable to Gingham, Chambroy, Sheer Wool Crepe, Taffeta.	60 to 80 Cattan A and B Silk	14	12	18
Medium lightweight materials comparable to Paplin, Pique, Percal, Chintz, Faille, Crellane, Bengaline, Wool Flannel, Wool Crepe, Wool Jersey.	50 to 70 Cattan B Silk	14	12	16
Medium heavy materials comparable to Crash, Gabardine, Rep, Carduray, Velveteen.	40 to 50 Cattan C Silk	16	10	12
Heavy materials comparable to Denim Ticking and Overcoating.	30 to 40 Cattan	18	8	10
Plastic materials.	Mercerized Cattan	11	10	12

When ordering needles, always specify Class and Variety 206 x 13 and state the size and quantity required.

TWIST OF THREAD

For ordinary stitching, either right or left twist thread can be used in the needle and in the bobbin.

When performing two-needle work, **right twist thread** should be used in the left-hand needle.

When sewing with single needle set at left of central bight, it is advisable to use **right twist thread** in the needle.

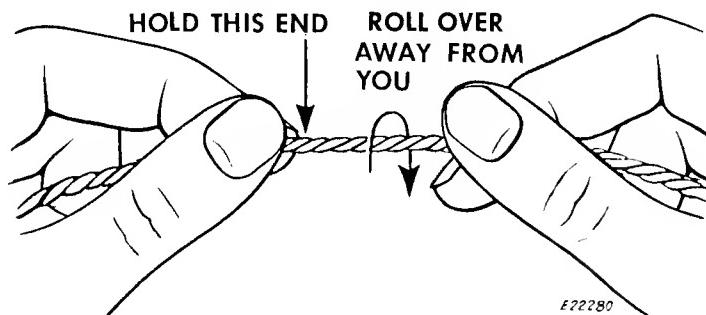


Fig. 3. Determining the Twist of Thread

To determine the twist of thread, hold the thread as shown above and turn the thread over away from you between thumb and forefinger of right hand. If the thread is right twist, the strands will wind tighter; if left twist; the strands will unwind.

TO PREVENT BREAKING OF NEEDLES

The most common cause of needle breakage is the pulling of the material by the operator, while the machine is sewing. This practice is entirely unnecessary, as the machine (when properly adjusted) will feed the material correctly without assistance.

Attempting to perform zigzag stitching, while the machine is fitted with straight stitching throat plate or presser foot, can also cause the breaking of needles.

The needle may break unless it is correctly located in the needle clamp, as instructed on page 7, or unless the correct relative position between the needle, throat plate and presser foot is maintained, as instructed on pages 28 to 31.

The needle or the hook point may break unless the machine is correctly timed, as instructed on pages 34 to 36.

LOCATION OF NEEDLE IN NEEDLE CLAMP

Unless the needle is placed in the slot of the needle clamp correctly and is threaded correctly, the machine will not sew.

The open side of the needle slot is at the front of the needle clamp, facing the operator, as shown in Fig. 4.

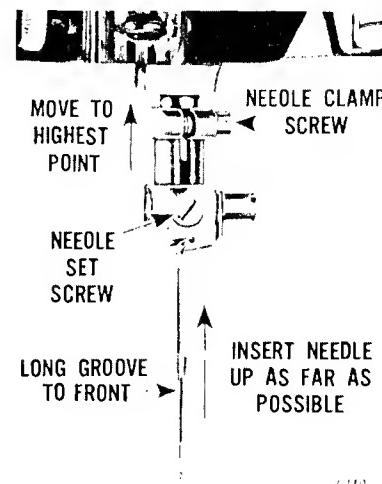


Fig. 4. Setting the Needle

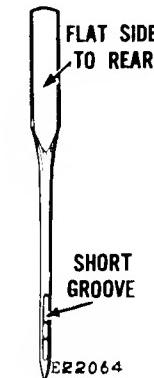


Fig. 5. Flat and Grooved Sides of Needle (Enlarged)

Loosen needle set screw and insert needle in the needle clamp slot all the way up against the stop with the flat side of the shank of the needle facing the rear of the machine, away from the operator, then securely tighten needle set screw.

You will note from Fig. 5 that the side of the needle with the flat on the shank has a **short groove** at the eye, while the opposite side has a **long groove**. On all machines the needle is threaded from the long groove side toward the short groove; thus the needle on this machine is threaded from front to rear.

FORMATION OF THE LOCK STITCH

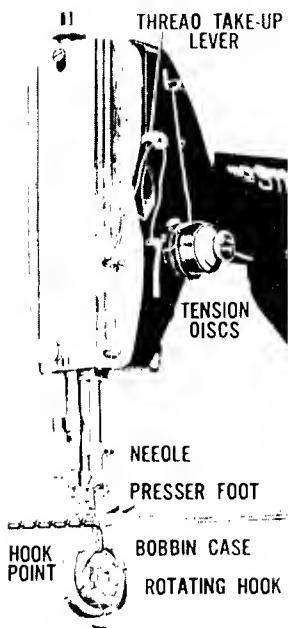


Fig. 6. Point of Hook
Entering Loop of Needle Thread

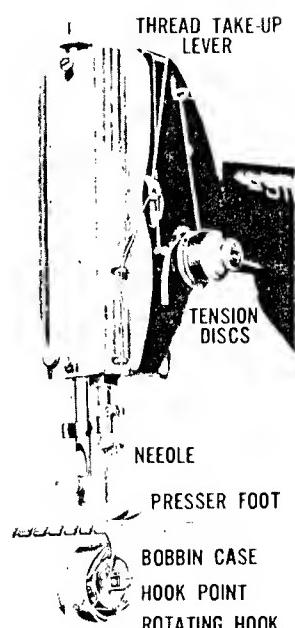


Fig. 7. Loop of Needle Thread
Enclosing Bobbin Case

Fig. 6 shows the **first stage in stitch formation**. The thread leading to the needle is loosened because the **thread take-up lever has begun its descent**; the needle, after having descended to its lowest point, has been slightly raised and a loop of thread is thus formed which is immediately entered by the hook point which rotates in one direction around the **stationary bobbin case**.

Fig. 7 shows the **second stage**. The loop of needle thread has been taken by the point of the hook and is being passed around the bobbin case containing the bobbin of under thread, sufficient enlargement of the loop having been permitted by the descent of the thread take-up lever.

FORMATION OF THE LOCK STITCH (Continued)

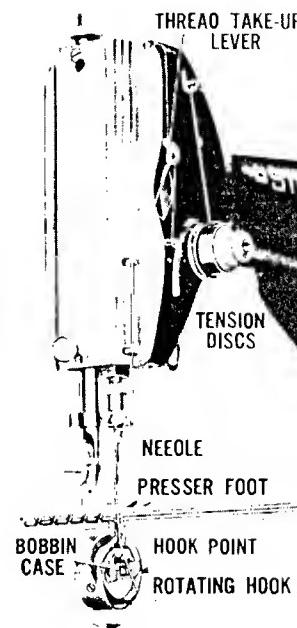


Fig. 8. Bobbin Thread Enclosed
by Needle Thread

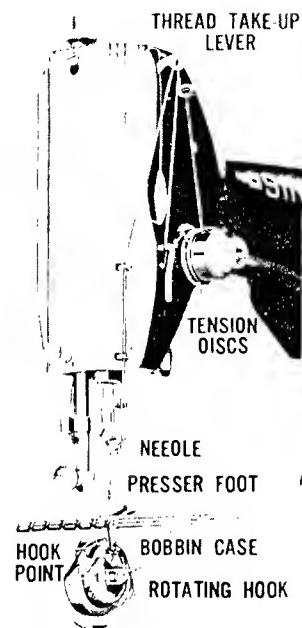


Fig. 9. Stitch Completed

Fig. 8 shows the **third stage**. The loop of the needle thread has been **cast off** from the hook. The bobbin thread has been enclosed by the needle thread and the thread take-up lever is being raised to **tighten the stitch**.

Fig. 9 shows the lock stitch completed. The thread take-up lever has been raised to its highest point, drawing the needle thread together with the bobbin thread into the middle of fabric. The two threads are then locked.

Tension on the needle thread is regulated by the tension discs at the front of the machine head. **Tension on the bobbin thread** is regulated by the screw nearest the center of the spring on the bobbin case. To increase bobbin thread tension, turn this screw gradually over to the right. To decrease bobbin thread tension, turn this screw gradually over to the left.

THE PERFECT LOCK STITCH

STRAIGHT STITCHING

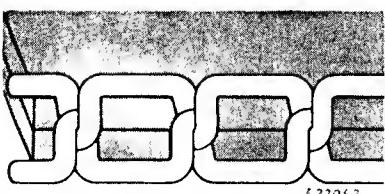


Fig. 10. Cross Section View
of Perfect Lock Stitch

ZIGZAG STITCHING

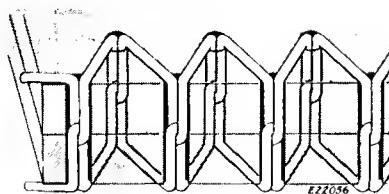


Fig. 11. View of Perfect
Zigzag Lock Stitch

When the tensions of both the needle thread and the bobbin thread are correctly adjusted, the stitches should be locked in the center of the thickness of the material, as shown in Figs. 10 and 11 above.

When the tension of the needle thread is set TOO TIGHT in relation to the bobbin thread, excess bobbin thread is drawn to the top of the material, causing a LOOSE STITCH, as shown in Figs. 12 and 13 below.

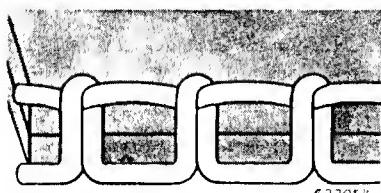


Fig. 12. Cross Section View of Lock Stitch
with Tight Needle Thread Tension

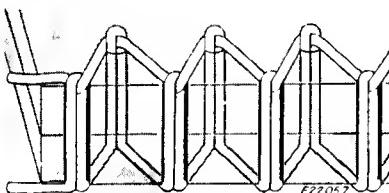


Fig. 13. View of Zigzag Lock Stitch
with Tight Needle Thread Tension

When the tension of the needle thread is set TOO LOOSE in relation to the bobbin thread, insufficient bobbin thread is drawn into the material and the bobbin thread may lie straight along the underside of the material, as shown in Figs. 14 and 15, below.

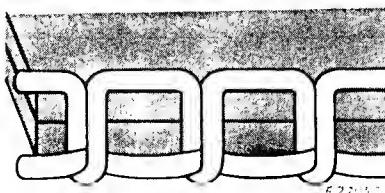


Fig. 14. Cross Section View of Lock Stitch
with Loose Needle Thread Tension

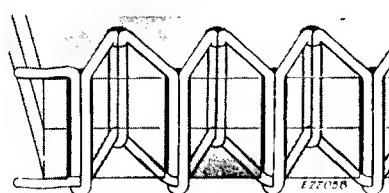


Fig. 15. View of Zigzag Lock Stitch
with Loose Needle Thread Tension

Irregular stitching, such as is shown in Figs. 16 and 17, is usually caused by a combination of two or more of the following conditions:

- Too loose or too tight needle thread tension.
- Too loose or too tight bobbin thread tension.
- Damaged or improperly set tension spring on bobbin case.
- Worn or damaged position finger.
- Bent needle or damaged needle eye.
- Improper feeding of material.
- Use of wrong needle and thread combination.
- Use of rough or damaged thread.

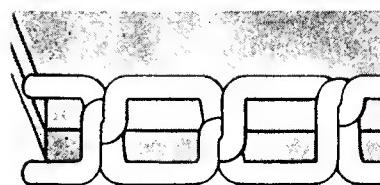


Fig. 16. Cross Section View
of Irregular Lock Stitch

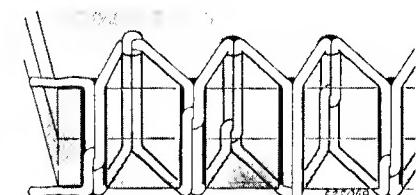


Fig. 17. View of Irregular
Zigzag Lock Stitch

TENSION CONDITIONS



Fig. 18. Exploded View of Needle Thread Take-up Spring Assembly

When checking and adjusting machine for tension conditions in relation to perfect sewing, use a Size 14 needle and #70 cotton thread. Make sure that the presser foot is down.

Test the machine at the following settings:

- Straight sewing at left-hand position of needle and at both longest and shortest stitch settings.
- Maximum zigzag stitching at extreme left-hand position of needle and at both longest and shortest stitch settings.

CAUTION: When the machine is received from the factory the sewing hook and the tension parts must be cleaned thoroughly, removing all traces of the tacky anti-rust oil with which these polished surfaces are covered. (See instructions on inside front cover.) Failure to wash the hook with Varsol and to oil it after cleaning, may result in many forms of looping trouble.

A tight fitting hook (see pages 34 and 35) or a dry hook may cause loose stitching as well as various types of loops on the underside of the material.

Some of the irregularities of needle thread and bobbin thread tensions are listed on the following page, together with the causes of trouble and the remedies:

TENSION CONDITIONS	CAUSES	REMEDIES
Irregular setting of stitches with large beads showing on the underside of the fabric.	Needle too small for size of thread. Too little needle thread tension. Faulty take-up spring action.	Use correct needle. (See page 5.) Increase upper tension [†] . Check stroke of spring—replace if necessary. (See page 13.)
Clogged or sticky sewing hook.	Free hook of any threads, gum or other foreign matter. If necessary replace hook and bobbin case holder.	
Insufficient thread space.	Provide 1 1/64 inch thread space between bobbin case holder and position finger. (See page 37.) Inspect finger for roughness.	
Fabric drawing on open zigzag stitch of medium stitch length.	Needle thread tension too tight. Pressure on take-up spring is too great.	Reduce tension [†] . Reduce pressure on take-up spring. (See page 13.)
Fabric drawing on all short zigzag stitching from medium to maximum bight.	Needle thread tension too tight.	Reduce tension [†] so that material is not drawn yet stitch lies flat. Underside stitching will not lack in corners but in between needle perforations.
Material drawing when sewing with Silk, Nylon or Dacron threads.	Upper tension too tight.	Tension must be lighter for synthetic threads than for cotton. Reduce tension [†] .
Machine skipping at extreme left bight position when sewing with Silk or Nylon threads.	Material may be flagging with needle. Needle may be bent or setting too high.	Use a solid foot in place of a hinged foot. Replace needle. Check height of needle bar in relation to hook. (See page 37.)

[†] All tension corrections (see bottom of page 13) are made on the needle thread tension assembly, in relation to the bobbin thread tension, on the assumption that the bobbin thread tension is correctly set at the factory and should not be unnecessarily disturbed.

TO ADJUST THE NEEDLE THREAD TAKE-UP SPRING

Stroke of Spring:

When the top of the eye of the needle reaches a point 1/16 inch above the material on downward stroke, take-up spring A, Fig. 19 should finish its action on the thread and rest against the stop, B, Fig. 19 on spring regulator.

To set take-up spring stroke, loosen set screw C, Fig. 20 and turn tension stud D, Figs. 19 and 20 clockwise to complete its action later, or counterclockwise to complete its action earlier. Then securely tighten set screw C.

Pressure of Spring:

Tension on thread take-up spring A should be just sufficient to take up the slack of needle thread until needle eye reaches the material in its descent.

To adjust, loosen tension stud set screw C and force take-up spring A from its recess at B, Fig. 19 in regulator over to the right, between the regulator and the tension discs, to increase the tension, as shown in Fig. 20, or over to the



Fig. 19. Action of Take-up Spring Completed
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left to decrease the tension. Then while maintaining pressure adjustment of spring, securely tighten set screw C and return spring A to its recess at B.

Tension of Spring:

The tension on needle thread can be regulated only when the presser foot is down. To increase tension, turn thumb nut T4, Fig. 20 gradually to right (clockwise) until required tension is obtained. To decrease tension, turn the thumb nut T4 gradually to the left (counterclockwise) until required tension is obtained.

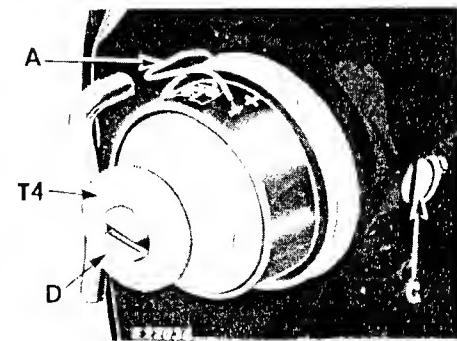


Fig. 20. Adjusting Take-up Spring

SUGGESTIONS TO THE SERVICEMAN IN THE HOME

Quite frequently, when a machine is not sewing satisfactorily, the required adjustments can be accomplished in the home by a SINGER Serviceman.

Conditions such as faulty operation of the bight control or worn or damaged parts may have to be remedied at the SINGER Shop, but this decision should be made only after the machine is thoroughly checked in the exact order outlined below.

ORDER OF INSPECTION IN THE HOME:

1. Inspect recent samples of sewing made by the customer on the machine, before checking machine itself.
2. Check the combination of needle and thread used by customer. (See Page 5.)
3. Check needle for—
 - a. wear or damage (needle blunt, bent or burred),
 - b. position in needle clamp (See page 7),
 - c. location in relation to throat plate, presser foot and sewing hook. (See instructions on pages 28 to 31.)
4. Check tensions of both threads. (See pages 9, 10, 11.)
5. Inspect needle thread take-up spring settings. (See page 13.)
6. Check threading of machine, both upper and under threads. (See Form 20616, Instructions for Using Machine 206K25.)
7. Inspect wound bobbins for proper winding. (See pages 38 and 39.)
8. Check performance of bight control mechanism. (See pages 15 to 19.)
9. Check timing of needle bar and sewing hook during straight stitching. (See pages 35 to 37.)
10. Check location of position finger in bobbin case base. (See page 37.)

BIGHT

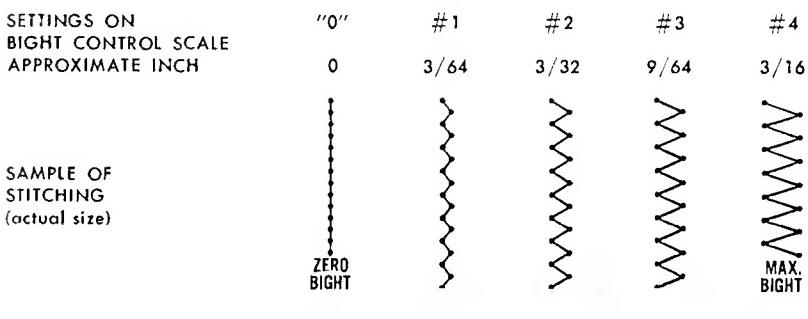
In this manual, the width of the zigzag movement of the needle, while stitching, is termed the **BIGHT** (see Figs. 21 to 25). The mechanism, in the upright part of the machine arm, which controls the width and the position of the bight is called the **BIGHT CONTROL**.

The width of bight is sometimes referred to as the "swing of the needle" or the "needle vibration."

The sidewise position of the needle during straight or zigzag stitching is determined by the setting of the **NEEDLE BAR POSITION LEVER G**, Fig. 26.

The width of the bight is determined by the setting of the **BIGHT CONTROL LEVER E**, Fig. 26.

STITCHING AT VARIOUS WIDTHS OF BIGHT



When the bight control lever E, Fig. 26 is at its lowest position, the machine is set at **ZERO BIGHT** and should perform straight stitching only, as shown in Fig. 21.

When the bight control lever E, is at its **HIGHEST POSITION**, the machine is set at **MAXIMUM BIGHT** and should perform zigzag stitching approximately 3/16 inch wide, as shown in Fig. 25.

The bight control lever E may also be set at positions #1, #2 or #3 on the **BIGHT CONTROL SCALE F**, Fig. 26; thus setting the width of bight to one of those shown in Figs. 22, 23 or 24, respectively.

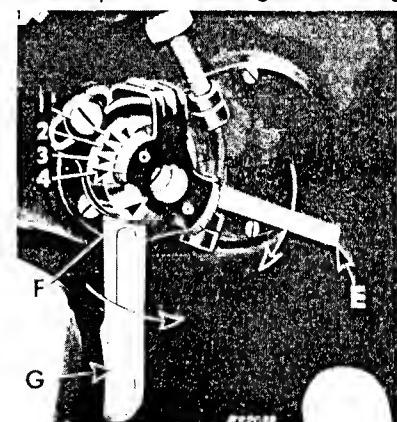


Fig. 26. Bight Control Mechanism
(straight stitching)

VARIETIES OF STITCHING AND SUMMARY OF CONTROLS OBTAINABLE FROM BIGHT CONTROL MECHANISM

No. 1. STRAIGHT STITCH, CENTRAL POSITION

SETTINGS: Bight control lever **E** at **lowest** point (ZERO BIGHT) and position lever **G** at **lowest** point (CENTRAL POSITION), as shown in **Fig. 26**, page 15.

STITCHING: Straight stitching midway between two extremes of maximum bight, as shown in **Fig. 27**, at right.

CAUTION: A machine equipped with straight stitching throat plate and presser foot must always be set as described above (see also **Fig. 26**).

However, this type of stitch as well as all of those listed below and on pages 17 and 18 can be accomplished on a machine equipped for zigzag stitching.

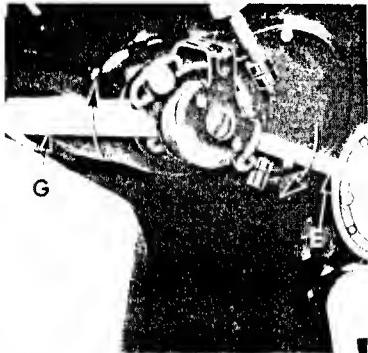


Fig. 28

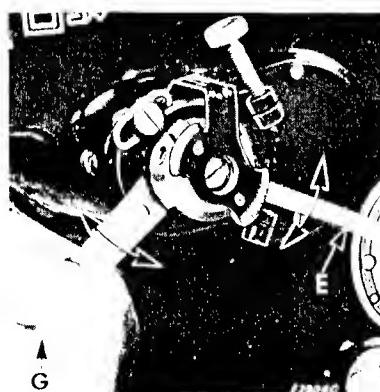


Fig. 30

No. 2. STRAIGHT STITCH, LEFT-HAND POSITION

SETTINGS: Bight control lever **E** at **lowest** point and position lever **G** at **highest** point, as shown in **Fig. 28**.

STITCHING: Straight stitching at the extreme left-hand position of the needle. As shown in **Fig. 29**.

No. 3. STRAIGHT STITCH BETWEEN LEFT AND CENTRAL POSITION

SETTINGS: Bight control lever **E** at **lowest** point and position lever **G** at any one of the infinite settings between the central and the left-hand positions of the needle, as shown in **Fig. 30**.

STITCHING: See **Fig. 31**: Straight stitching on one of the infinite lines between the ex-



Fig. 27

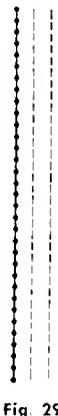


Fig. 29

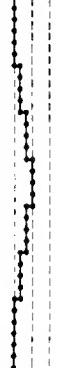


Fig. 31

treme left and center positions of the needle. These last two types are frequently used during ornamental stitching.

No. 4. MAXIMUM ZIGZAG STITCH, CENTRAL POSITION

SETTINGS: Bight Control lever **E** at **highest** point and position lever **G** at **lowest** point, as shown in **Fig. 32**.

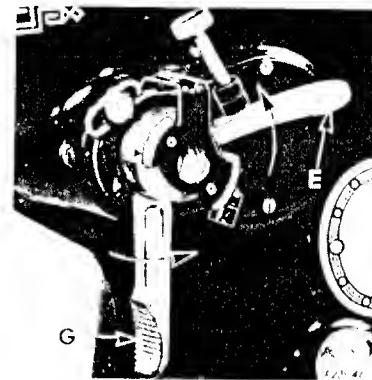


Fig. 32



Fig. 33

No. 5. MAXIMUM ZIGZAG STITCH, LEFT-HAND POSITION

SETTINGS: Bight control lever **E** at **highest** point and position lever **G** at **highest** point, as shown in **Fig. 34**.

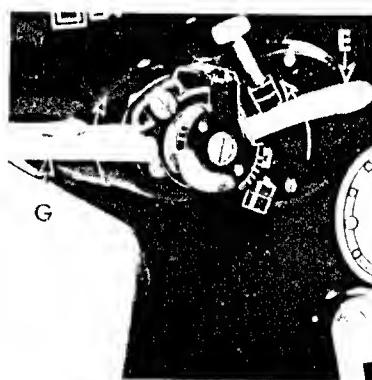


Fig. 34



Fig. 35

NOTE: When the bight control lever **E** is set at maximum bight, as described in the last two types of stitching, the **appearance** of the stitching **should remain the same** whether position lever **G** is set at its **highest** or **lowest** point or at any other setting in between these extremes. Compare the stitching in **Figs. 33** and **35**.

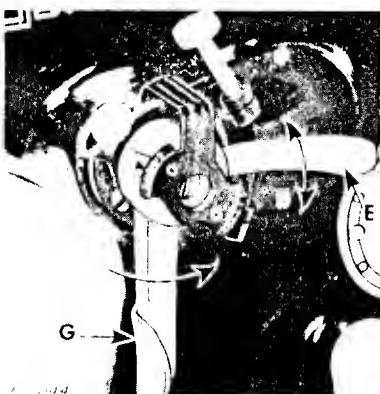


Fig. 36

No. 6 ZIGZAG STITCH OF VARIOUS WIDTHS, CENTRAL POSITION

SETTINGS: Bight control lever **E** at any desired setting between lowest and highest point and position lever **G** at lowest point, as shown in Fig. 36.

STITCHING: Zigzag stitching performed at width desired up to maximum bight, the needle swinging equally to the right and to the left of the central position. Variations of this stitching are shown in Fig. 37.



Fig. 37

No. 7. ZIGZAG STITCH OF VARIOUS WIDTHS, LEFT-HAND POSITION

SETTINGS: Bight control lever **E** at any desired setting between lowest and highest point and position lever **G** at highest point, as shown in Fig. 38.



Fig. 38

STITCHING: Zigzag stitching performed at width desired up to maximum bight, the needle swinging from the extreme left toward the right. Variations of this stitching are shown in Fig. 39.

No. 8. ZIGZAG STITCH OF VARIOUS WIDTHS AND AT VARIOUS POSITIONS OF THE NEEDLE

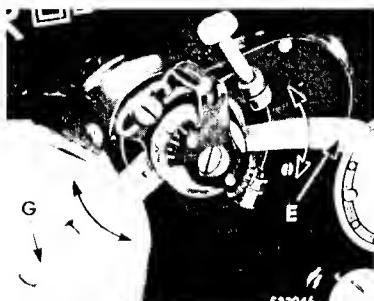


Fig. 40

SETTINGS: Bight control lever **E** and position lever **G** at any position between highest and lowest point, as shown in Fig. 40.

STITCHING: Zigzag stitching performed at width desired up to maximum bight, the needle swinging from



Fig. 39

various positions at the left of the central position toward the right. An example of this very irregular zigzag stitch is shown in Fig. 41.

TO REMOVE THE BIGHT CONTROL MECHANISM

To remove the bight control mechanism, set bight control lever **E** and position lever **G**, at lowest point, as shown in Fig. 42, loosen two screws **H**, Fig. 42 and slide entire assembly out of machine arm.

If necessary, the mechanism may be disassembled, as illustrated in Fig. 43.

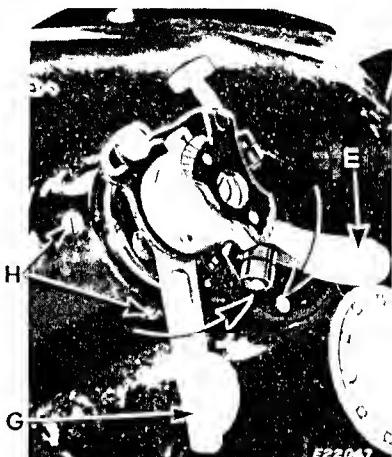


Fig. 42. Removing Bight Control Mechanism

TO REPLACE THE BIGHT CONTROL MECHANISM

The bight control mechanism should be assembled as illustrated in Figs. 43 and 44, bearing in mind the following facts.

Stop pin **P**, Fig. 43, on the bight control lever **E** must lie outside spring **Q**, Fig. 43 in the assembled device.

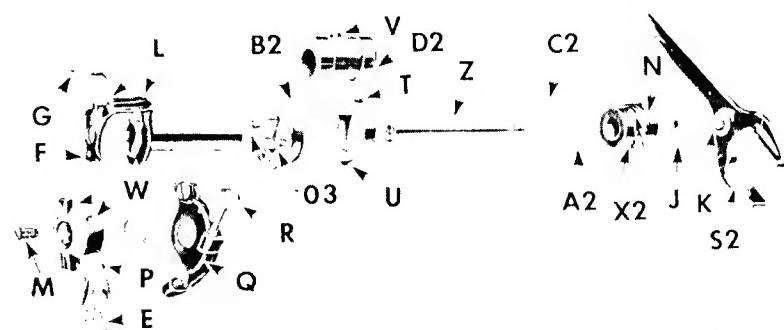


Fig. 43. Exploded View of Bight Control Mechanism

When the bight control mechanism is assembled, as shown in **Fig. 44**, tighten screw **M**, **Fig. 45**, which regulates compression of spring washer **A2**, **Fig. 43**, page 19, just enough to allow operation of levers **E** and **G**, **Fig. 45** without shifting during sewing.

Turn set screws **T**, **Fig. 45** and **U**, **Fig. 44** inward, flush to outer surface of sleeve **B2**, **Fig. 44**.

Turn eccentric **D2**, **Fig. 44** as far as possible in the direction of arrow. Move position lever **G** downward until it clears the stop **S**, **Fig. 44** by approximately 1/32 inch. Then securely tighten set screws **T**, **Fig. 45** and **V**, **Fig. 44**.

Fig. 44. Rough Adjustment of Bight Control Mechanism

Move position lever **G** to its highest point and securely tighten set screw **U**, **Fig. 44**.

Move levers **E** and **G** to their lowest points and rotate slide-way **N**, **Fig. 45** until it is parallel to a line through the centers of the bight central scale bridge **L**, adjusting screw **M** and position lever **G**, as shown in **Fig. 45**. Securely tighten set screws **W**, **Fig. 44**.

Replace stud **K** in connection fork **S2**, as shown in **Fig. 43**, page 19 and place slide block **J**, **Figs. 43 and 46** on stud **K**.

Hold bight control mechanism so that the line through the centers of the bridge **L**, adjusting screw **M** and position lever **G**, described above is approximately perpendicular (\perp) to the bed of the machine as shown in **Fig. 45**, and slide the entire assembly into the arm of the machine.

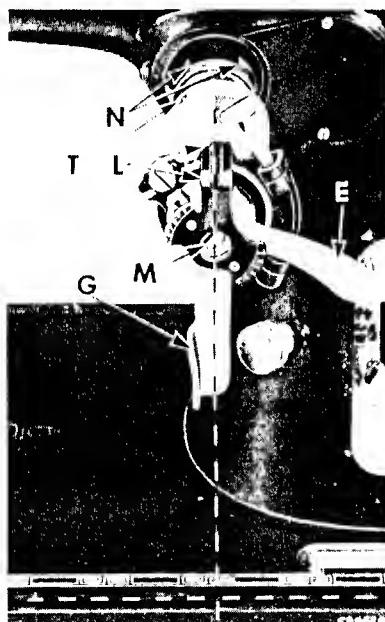


Fig. 45. Setting of Bight Control Mechanism During Installation

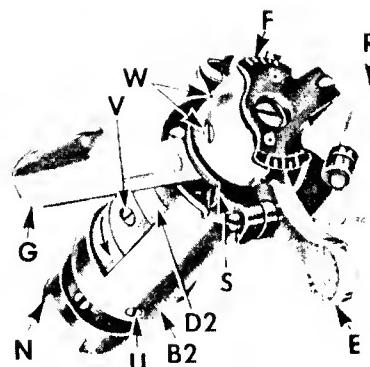


Fig. 44. Rough Adjustment of Bight Control Mechanism

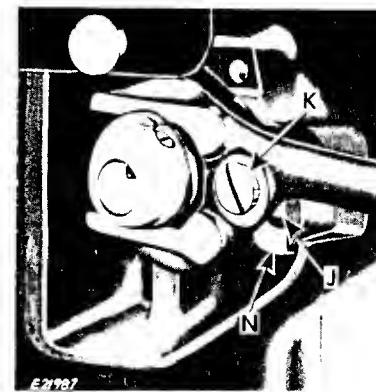


Fig. 46. Vibrator Fork Connection and Regulating Slide Block

there should be no motion of the vibrating needle lever **E2**, **Fig. 48** and therefore no zigzag movement of the needle.

Radial Adjustment For Zero Vibration During Straight Sewing

To adjust position of bight control mechanism at zero bight (removing all vibration of the needle during straight sewing), loosen set screws **H**, **Fig. 47** and turn entire mechanism clockwise or counterclockwise as required.

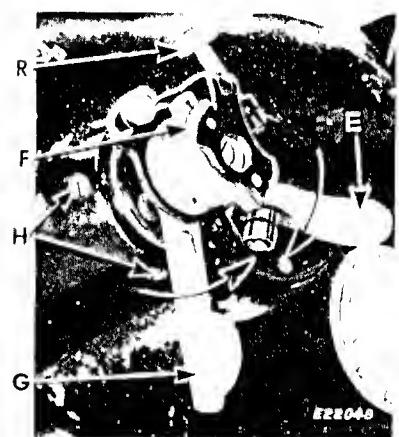


Fig. 47. Adjusting Zero Bight

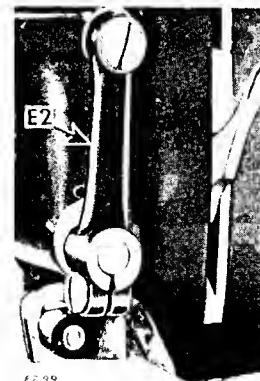


Fig. 48. Vibrating Needle Lever

Make sure that slide block **J** slips into slideway **N**, **Fig. 46**. Tighten stud **K**, **Fig. 46**. Then securely tighten set screws **H**, **Fig. 47**.

TO ADJUST THE BIGHT CONTROL MECHANISM AT ZERO BIGHT (STRAIGHT STITCHING)

When the machine is set at zero bight, with bight central lever **E**, **Fig. 47** at lowest point,

NOTE: If all vibration of the needle, during straight sewing, cannot be eliminated by a slight radial adjustment as described above, return the mechanism to the perpendicular (\perp) position, as instructed in last paragraph on page 20, and check entire bight control mechanism as instructed in the following pages.

TO CHECK OPERATION OF BIGHT CONTROL MECHANISM (Using Needle-Perforation Test)

The adjustments of the bight control mechanism discussed below, and on the following pages, should be checked by means of **needle-perforation tests**.

After removing presser foot and placing a sheet of notepaper over the throat plate, turn the machine pulley forward until needle makes a slight perforation in the paper, then backward until another perforation is made; repeating this operation for each test required, as instructed below and on pages 23 to 27.

To insure an accurate reading during these tests, the perforations should be as small as possible—the needle barely pricking the paper at each test position. If it is possible to use a Size 7 needle the machine pulley may be turned **always over toward the operator** throughout the tests, eliminating possible error due to end play or looseness in linkage from the arm shaft to the needle.

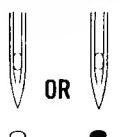
It is also important to the accuracy of these tests that the paper should be held securely under the needle against the movement of the feed dog and in such a way that it will not move in any direction throughout each complete test.

NOTE: The exact position of the needle relative to the needle hole in the throat plate, at this stage is, of no importance, since the bight control operation must be correctly adjusted before any other adjustment of the needle location can be made. However, if the needle should strike the throat plate during these tests, either the adjuster is rotating the slide-way **N**, Fig. 46, in the wrong direction, or the small vibrating needle lever **E2** and needle bar holder **H2**, Fig. 49, are in need of adjustment. Loosen clamping screw **F2**, Fig. 49 and move holder **H2**, toward right or left as required. Then securely tighten screw **F2**.

Before checking the bight control mechanism, back off the limit screw **R**, Fig. 50 so that the bight control lever **E**, at its highest position, will contact the limit screw **boss** only, instead of the screw.

In the following illustrations, such as in Fig. 51, page 23, the perforations made by the needle at specific settings of the bight control mechanism are indicated as follows:

- Perforation made by needle at central position
- Perforation made by needle at left-hand position



Perforation made by needle during straight sewing

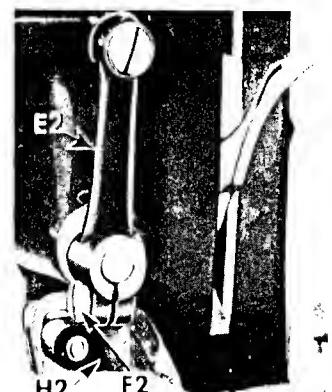


Fig. 49. Vibrating Needle Lever

The lines of stitching, such as shown in Fig. 52, are indicated as follows:

- Line of stitching made at **central** position of needle.
- Line of stitching made at **left-hand** position of needle.
- Line of stitching made at central position **coinciding** with line of stitching made at left-hand position.

TO ADJUST THE CENTRAL SETTING OF THE NEEDLE (Straight Stitching)

The bight control mechanism must be adjusted so that when the position lever **G** is moved to its lowest (central) setting and the bight control lever **E** to its lowest (zero bight) position, as shown in Fig. 50, the machine will perform straight stitching midway between the two extremes of maximum bight. (See Fig. 52.)

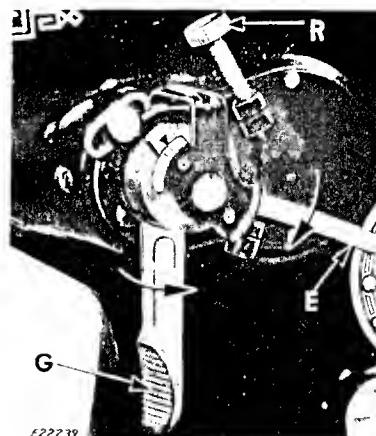


Fig. 50 Lever Settings—
Straight Stitching at Central Position
of Needle

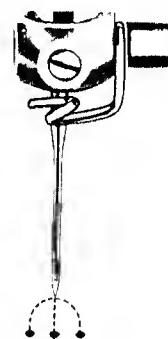


Fig. 51
Needle Perforation Test

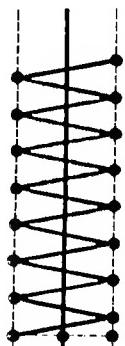


Fig. 52
Sample of
Stitching
(Straight Stitching and Maximum Zigzag
Stitching at Central Position of Needle)

To centralize the zero bight position between the two extreme positions of maximum bight, remove the presser foot, set bight control lever **E**, Fig. 50 at **highest** (maximum bight) position and position lever **G**, Fig. 50 at its **lowest** (central) setting.

Then place a piece of paper over the throat plate and by means of the needle-perforation test, described on page 22, establish the two extreme positions of the needle at this setting. Then move the bight control lever **E**, Fig. 50 to its lowest (zero bight) position, as shown in Fig. 50, and make the single perforation of the needle representing straight stitching at central setting, as shown in Fig. 51. This perforation should be midway between the other two.

NOTE: When the above setting has been correctly adjusted there will be **no vibration of the needle bar** during straight sewing. (See page 21.)

If this single perforation is nearer to the right-hand perforation made at maximum bight setting, as shown in Figs. 53 and 54, remove bight control mechanism from machine and, raising position lever G, Fig. 57 slightly, screw the upper set screw T, Fig. 57 inward. Replace mechanism and recheck.

If this single perforation is nearer to the left-hand perforation made at maximum bight setting, as shown in Figs. 55 and 56, remove mechanism and, raising position lever slightly, screw upper set screw T, outward. Replace bight control mechanism and recheck.

Fig. 54



Fig. 55



Fig. 56

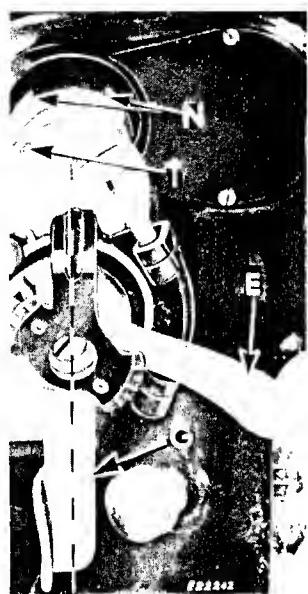


Fig. 57. Adjustment for Straight Stitching Central Setting

NOTE: Each time that the bight control mechanism is replaced in machine, it must be adjusted at zero bight, as instructed on page 21.

TO COORDINATE CENTRAL AND LEFT-HAND SETTINGS OF THE NEEDLE DURING ZIGZAG STITCHING

The bight control mechanism should be now adjusted so that the two extreme positions of the needle, at maximum bight and central setting coincide with the two extreme positions of the needle at maximum bight and left-hand setting, as shown by the sample of stitching in Fig. 58.

Check the two extreme positions of the needle at maximum bight, by means of the needle-perforation test, first with the position lever at its lowest (central) setting and then with the position lever at its highest (left-hand) setting, as shown in Fig. 59. The two extreme positions of the needle at left-hand setting should respectively coincide with the two extreme positions of the needle at central setting.

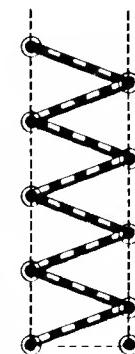


Fig. 58
Coordination

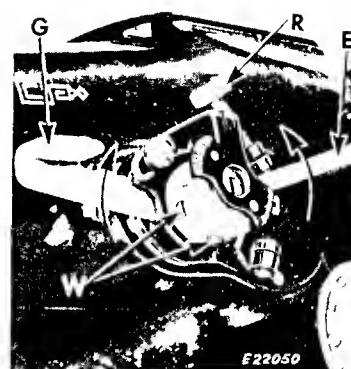


Fig. 59
Lever Settings—
Maximum Zigzag at
Left-hand Position
of Needle

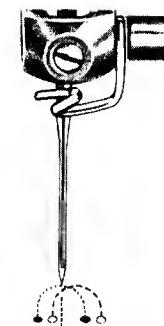


Fig. 60
Needle Perforation
Test

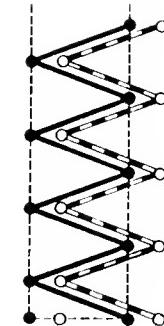


Fig. 61
Sample of
Stitching

(Showing Line of Zigzag Stitching made at Left Hand Position of Needle, to the Right of Line of Zigzag Stitching made at Central Position of Needle.)

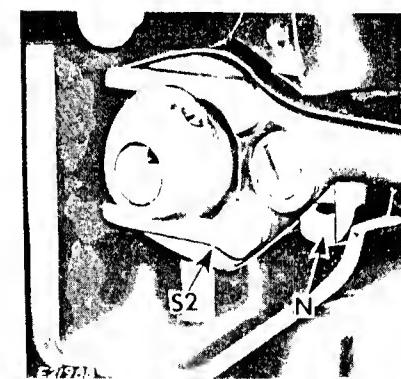


Fig. 62. Needle Vibrator Slideway



Fig. 63

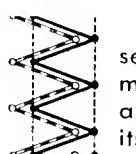


Fig. 64

If the two perforations made at left-hand setting are to the left of the two perforations made at central setting, as shown in Figs. 63 and 64, hold bight control lever E, securely, at its highest position, while loosening the two screws W and rotating the slideway N over away from the machine pulley to a position where the needle perforations coincide. Then securely tighten the two screws W and recheck.

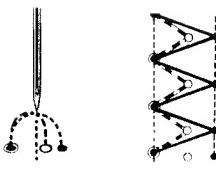


Fig. 65



Fig. 66

It may be found that **only one** of the two extreme positions of the needle at one setting **coincides** with its respective needle position at the other setting, while the opposite extreme position does not, as shown in **Figs. 65 and 66**. This variation, which will be slight when it does exist, is permissible and no further adjustment is necessary.

NOTE: Coordination of the two positions of the needle at central and left-hand settings can be **tested** also by setting the bight control lever at maximum bight and, moving the position lever several times between its highest and lowest points, while watching the vibrator fork connection **S2**, **Fig. 62**, page 25, in the rear of the machine. There will be no movement whatsoever of the vibrotor fork connection **S2** during this test, if the bight control is properly adjusted. **Adjustment** is accomplished in the same manner as instructed on page 25.

When these two settings of the bight control mechanism are coordinated, recheck and adjust the position of the needle at zero bight as described on page 21.

TO ADJUST THE LEFT-HAND SETTING OF THE NEEDLE (Straight Stitching)

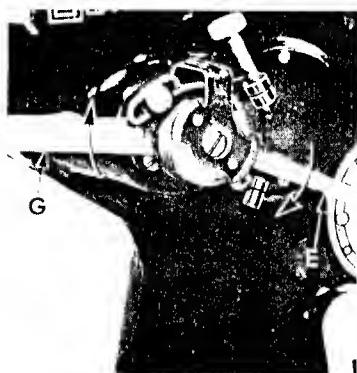


Fig. 67
Lever Settings—
Straight Stitching at Left-Hand
Position of Needle

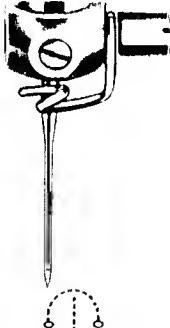


Fig. 68
Needle Perforation
Test

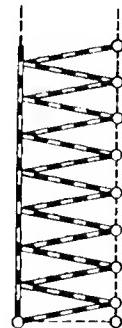


Fig. 69
Sample of
Stitching
(Straight Stitching and Maximum Zigzag
Stitching at Left-Hand Position of Needle.)

The bight control mechanism must be adjusted so that when the bight control lever **E**, **Fig. 67**, is moved to its lowest (zero bight) position and the position lever **G**, **Fig. 67**, to its highest (left-hand) setting, as shown in **Fig. 67**, the machine will perform straight stitching at the extreme left-hand position of the needle at maximum bight as shown in **Figs. 68 and 69**.

To check whether the zero bight (straight stitching) position coincides with the extreme left-hand position of the needle at maximum bight, move bight control lever **E** to its highest (maximum bight) position and position lever **G** to its highest (left-hand) setting. Place a piece of note-paper over the throat plate and, by means of the needle-perforation test described on page 22, establish the two extreme positions of the needle at this setting. Then move the bight control lever **E** to its lowest (zero bight) position, as shown in **Fig. 70**, and make the single perforation of the needle, representing straight stitching at left-hand setting.

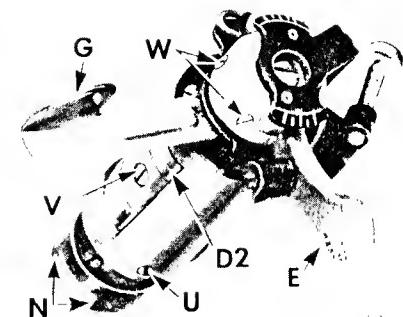


Fig. 70. Adjustment for Straight Stitching,
Left-Hand Setting

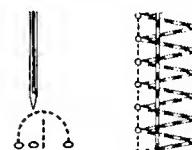


Fig. 71

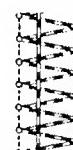


Fig. 72

If the single perforation made at zero bight, is to the **right** of the left-hand perforation made at maximum bight as shown in **Figs. 71 and 72**, remove bight control mechanism and screw the lower set screw **U**, **Fig. 70** outward. Replace mechanism and recheck.

If the single perforation is to the **left** of the left-hand perforation made at maximum bight, as shown in **Figs. 73 and 74** remove bight control mechanism and screw the lower set screw **U**, **Fig. 70** inward. Replace the bight control mechanism in the machine, adjust for zero bight, as instructed on page 21 and recheck left-hand setting.

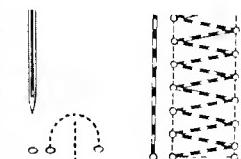


Fig. 73

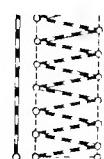


Fig. 74

CAUTION: After each adjustment involving regulating slideway **N**, **Fig. 70**, eccentric sleeve **D2** and hub screws **W**, **Fig. 70** or stop screws **U** and **V**, **Fig. 70**, all positions of the needle determined by the operation of the bight control mechanism must be rechecked, as it is quite possible, while correcting one, to over-correct another previously made adjustment.

**TO ADJUST THE LENGTHWISE POSITION OF THE NEEDLE
IN RELATION TO STRAIGHT-STITCHING THROAT PLATE
AND PRESSER FOOT**
(Machine Set for Straight Stitching at Central Position)

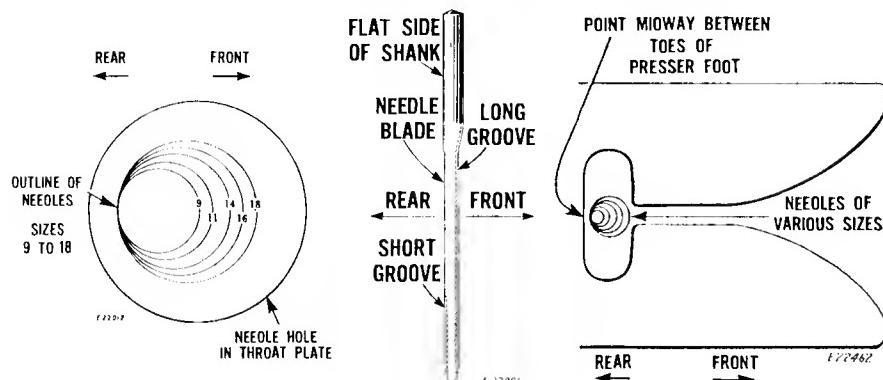


Fig. 75. Needle Hole
in Straight-Stitching
Throat Plate

Fig. 76
206 x 13 Needle

Fig. 77
Straight Stitching
Presser Foot

When the needle enters the needle hole in straight-stitching throat plate, the short-groove (flat-shank) side of the needle should be close to the rear edge of the needle hole, as illustrated in Figs. 75 and 76.

When the needle is at its lowest position, the short-groove (flat-shank) side of the needle should be at the rear of the needle close to a point on the straight-stitching presser foot midway between the toes of the presser foot, as illustrated in Figs. 76 and 77.

At no time should the needle touch the edge of the needle hole. The needle should never strike the presser foot.

This setting is necessary to permit an increase in the diameter of the needle blade toward the front without disturbing the proper relationship between the needle and the sewing hook. This setting will also maintain sufficient clearance for the needle thread.

If the needle is incorrectly located lengthwise in the throat plate hole:

- The needle or the needle bar may be bent,
- The needle seat in the needle bar may be clogged with dirt or be damaged, or
- The throat plate may be incorrectly seated.

If the needle strikes the presser foot, any of the above conditions may be at fault, or:

- The presser bar may be bent, damaged or turned out of position,

- The presser foot may be improperly seated on the presser bar,
- The presser foot may be bent.

**TO ADJUST THE SIDEWISE POSITION OF THE NEEDLE
IN RELATION TO STRAIGHT-STITCHING THROAT PLATE
AND PRESSER FOOT**
(Machine Set for Straight Stitching at Central Position)

The needle bar holder H2, Fig. 79 should be adjusted so that when the machine is set for straight stitching at the central position, as shown in Fig. 78, the sidewise position of the needle will be such that the needle will rise and fall centrally in the small needle hole of the throat plate designed for straight stitching and midway between the long and short toes of the straight stitching presser foot.

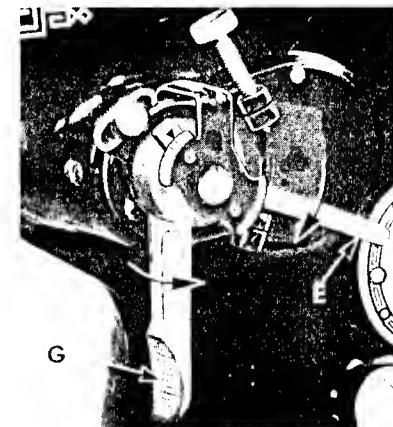


Fig. 78. Straight Stitching,
Central Setting

At no time should the needle touch the edge of the needle hole. The needle should never strike the presser foot.

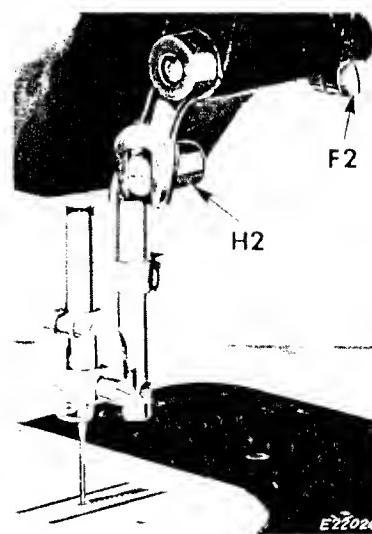


Fig. 79. Needle Bar Halder Adjustment
on Needle Vibrator Lever

NOTE: See instructions on page 28 for correct lengthwise position of the needle.

TO TIME THE PENDULUM MOVEMENT OF THE NEEDLE BAR

Set the bight control lever **E** at maximum bight and the position lever **G** at its lowest (central) setting as shown in Fig. 80.

While slowly turning the machine pulley over toward the operator, watch the movement of the small needle vibrator lever fork **J2**, Fig. 81.

Observe the following:

- When the fork begins to move from one side to the other, the needle begins its pendulum movement.

- The needle should reach the peak **M2**, Fig. 82, of its ascent, midway between the two extreme positions **P2**, Fig. 82 of the needle.

- When the needle vibrator

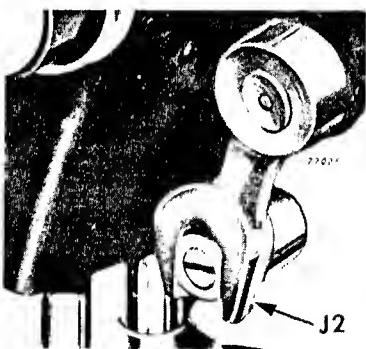


Fig. 81. Needle Vibrator Lever Fork

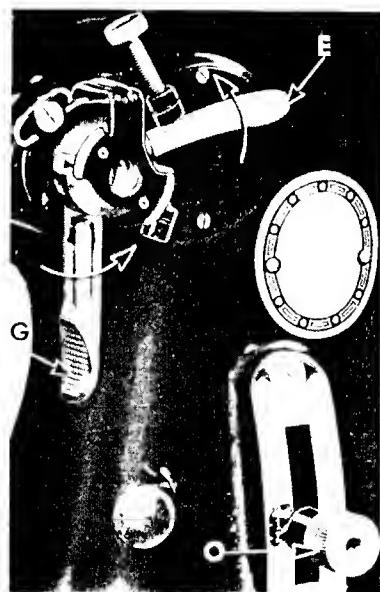


Fig. 80. Zigzag Stitching,
Control Setting

lever fork **J2**, reaches the opposite end of its swing, the pendulum movement should be completed, as shown in Fig. 82.

- The needle should begin and end its pendulum movement at the same height above the throat plate, as shown in Fig. 82.

- There should be no pendulum movement while the needle is in the material.

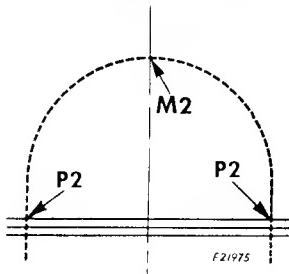


Fig. 82. Correct Path of
Needle Pendulum Movement

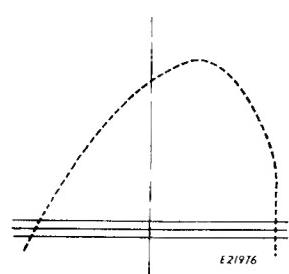


Fig. 83. Example of Incorrect
Pendulum Movement



Fig. 84. Adjusting Needle
Pendulum Movement

To adjust, loosen the two set screws **K2**, Fig. 84 in the spiral gear **L2**, Fig. 84 in the gear box on top of the machine and free the gear **L2** from the arm shaft.

Rotate the gear over toward the operator or over away from the operator as required and then securely tighten set screws **K2**. Recheck the pendulum movement.

TO SET THE FEED DOG AT THE CORRECT HEIGHT

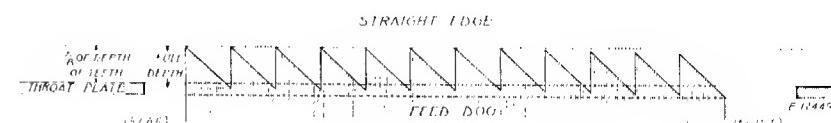


Fig. 85. Feed Dog at Correct Height

To check the height of the feed dog, set the stitch regulator **O**, Fig. 80 for the longest stitch and turn the machine pulley over toward you until the feed dog is raised to its highest point. In this position seven-eighths of the depth of the rear teeth of the feed dog (approximately .038 inch) should project above the top surface of the throat plate, as shown in Fig. 85.

To adjust the height of the feed dog **N2**, Fig. 86, loosen clamping screw **F3**, Fig. 86 and raise or lower the feed dog **N2**, as required. Then securely tighten clamping screw **F3**.

NOTE: The feed lifting eccentric **B3**, Fig. 86 is not adjustable, as it is positively timed by location on a flat on the rotating hook driving shaft **C3**.

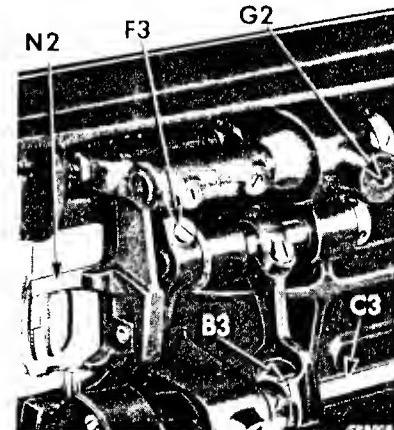


Fig. 86. Adjusting Height
of Feed Dog

TO ADJUST THE POSITION OF THE FEED DOG IN RELATION TO THE THROAT PLATE SLOTS

SIDEWISE ADJUSTMENT:

The feed dog should be set in the feed dog slots in the throat plate so that it is as close as possible to the needle without touching the sides of the slots at any time, while the machine is set for straight stitching at central position and the stitch regulator is set for the longest stitch.

To adjust the sidewise position of the feed dog, loosen the small set screw **G2**, Fig. 86, page 31, and move the feed dog toward the left or right, as required. Then securely tighten the set screw **G2**.

CAUTION: To avoid binding of feed rock shaft connecting link **Q2**, Fig. 87, after adjusting sidewise position of the feed dog, loosen clamping screw **R2**, Fig. 87 in the feed rock shaft crank and turn machine pulley over toward you several revolutions until the feed rock shaft crank and connecting link **Q2** ride freely. Then securely tighten the screw **R2**.

LENGTHWISE ADJUSTMENT:

The feed dog should be set lengthwise in relation to the feed dog slots in the throat plate, so that its movement is equidistant from the front and rear ends of the slots while the machine is set for longest stitch.

To adjust the lengthwise position of the feed dog, set the machine for longest stitch. Loosen the screw **R2** and move the feed dog assembly toward the front or rear, as required. Then securely tighten the screw **R2**.

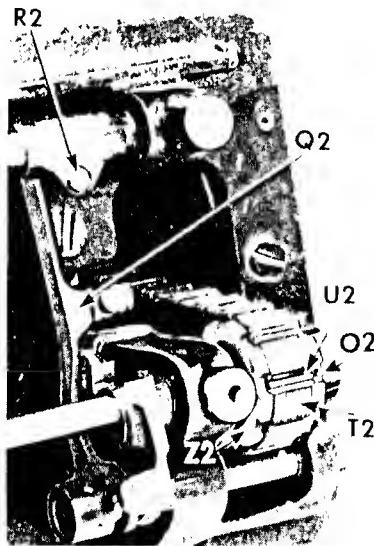


Fig. 87. Adjusting Feed Dog
in Throat Plate Slots

TO TIME THE FEED IN RELATION TO THE MOVEMENT OF THE NEEDLE

Feed timing should be checked with the stitch regulator set at longest forward stitch, needle set at straight sewing in central position and with the presser foot removed.

At this setting, the feed should stop its forward motion just after the needle thread take-up starts its downward motion after reaching its highest position.

A close inspection of the arm shaft connection belt **T2**, Figs. 87 to 89, will reveal that there are two sets **U2** and **V2**, of three metal clips, at opposite ends of the belt, each of which include one black metal clip and two copper clips, as shown in Figs. 87 and 88.

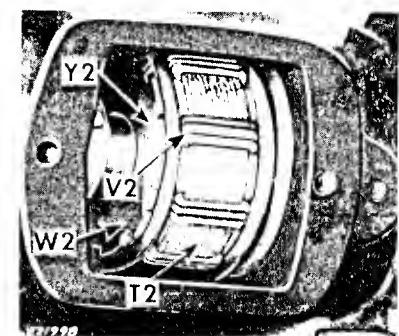


Fig. 88. Feed Timing Mark
on Upper Sprocket

To time the feed in relation to the movement of the needle, turn the machine pulley over toward you until one of these sets of copper clips shown at **V2** in the belt **T2** lies in the groove stamped with the timing mark **Y2**, in the upper sprocket **W2**, Fig. 88.

Without disturbing the position of the belt on the upper sprocket remove and replace the belt **T2** on the lower sprocket **Z2**, Fig. 89, so that the other set of copper clips **U2** will be in the groove stamped with timing mark **O2** in the lower sprocket, as shown in Fig. 87.

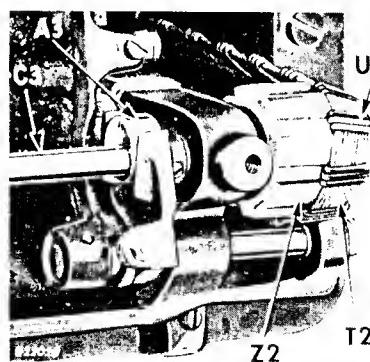


Fig. 89. Timing the Feed

Check the timing of the rotating hook in relation to the needle, as described on page 36.

TO REMOVE END PLAY OR BINDING IN ROTATING HOOK SHAFTS

There should be no end play or binding in the rotating hook driving shaft C3, Fig. 90 or in the rotating hook shaft J3, Fig. 91.

To remove end play or binding in the hook driving shaft C3, loosen the two screws E3, Fig. 90. Push the feed lifting eccentric B3, Fig. 90 sufficiently hard against the right end of the bushing M3, Fig. 90 to remove end play without binding and securely tighten the two screws E3, making sure that the first of the two screws moving over toward you is on the flat of the hook driving shaft.

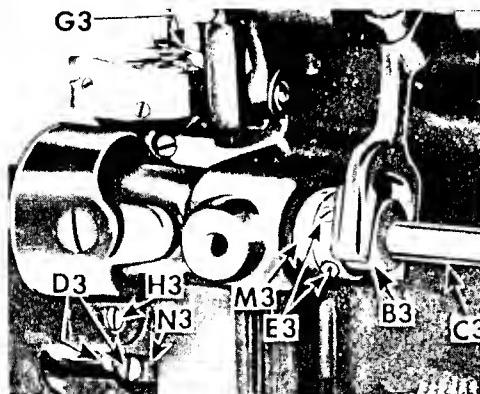


Fig. 90. Rotating Hook Driving Shaft

To remove end play or binding in the hook shaft J3, Fig. 91, first loosen the two screws D3, Fig. 91, push the adjusting collar N3, Fig. 91 sufficiently hard against the hook shaft bushing to remove end play without binding and securely tighten the two screws D3.

Check the timing of the rotating hook, as instructed on page 36.

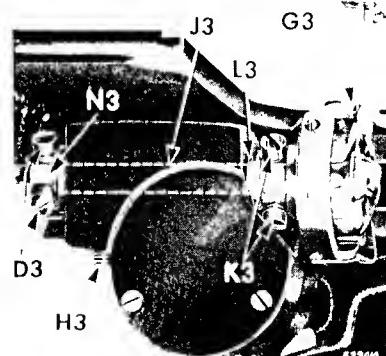


Fig. 91. Rotating Hook Shaft

TO SET THE POSITION OF HOOK POINT TO OR FROM THE NEEDLE

The point of the rotating sewing hook G3, must be set behind the needle and as close as possible to the needle without actually striking it, as shown in Figs. 91 and 92.

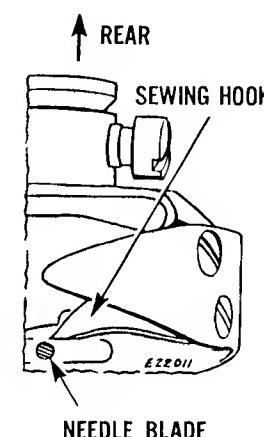


Fig. 92. Showing Relationship Between
Rotating Hook Point and Needle

This setting is necessary to ensure uniform stitching and to prevent skipping of stitches or breaking of threads.

Before setting the hook point toward or away from the needle, remove all end play in the rotating hook shafts, as instructed on page 34.

Make certain that hub of rotating hook G3 is hard against hub of gear L3, Fig. 91.

To adjust the position of the hook point G3, loosen the screw H3, Figs. 90 and 91 and move the entire hook shaft assembly toward or away from the needle, as required. Then securely tighten set screw H3.

When it is found impossible to properly locate the hook point in relation to the needle by either of the methods described above, the following conditions may exist:

The needle or needle bar may be bent. (Replace.)

The needle seat in the needle bar may be burred. (Replace.)

The hook point may be damaged. (Replace.)

The needle may be improperly seated. (Reset.)

TO SET THE NEEDLE BAR HEIGHT INDICATOR

To set the needle bar height indicator, P3, Fig. 93, turn the machine pulley over toward the operator until the needle bar is at its lowest position. Loosen screw Q3, Fig. 93 and move indicator P3 up or down, as required, so that it corresponds with the upper timing mark R3, Fig. 93. Then securely tighten screw Q3.

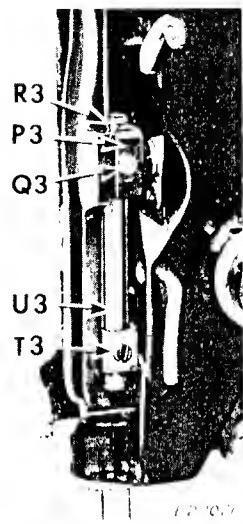


Fig. 93. Upper Timing Mark on Needle Bar

At this setting the point of the hook G3, Fig. 95 must be at the center of the needle.

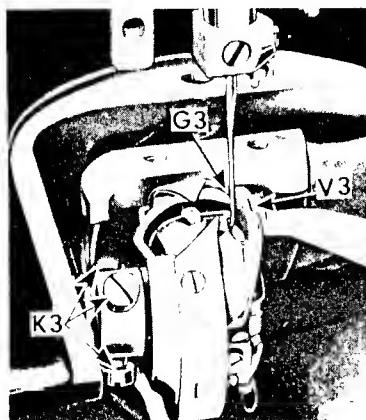


Fig. 95. Timing the Hook

To time the hook loosen the three screws K3, Fig. 95 and turn the hook as required. Maintaining this relationship, push the hook hub hard against the hub of the gear on the hook shaft, as instructed on page 34, and securely tighten the three screws K3.

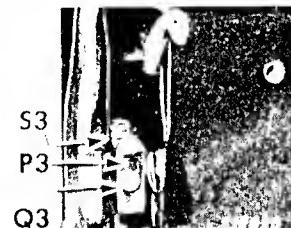


Fig. 94. Lower Timing Mark on Needle Bar

TO SET THE NEEDLE BAR AT THE CORRECT HEIGHT

After timing the rotating hook in relation to the movement of the needle, as instructed on page 36, set the machine at straight stitching in central position and turn the machine pulley over toward the operator until the point of the hook G3 is at the center of the needle, as shown in Fig. 95.

At this position the top of the needle eye must be approximately $1/16$ inch below point of hook.

To adjust the height of the needle bar, loosen set screw T3, Fig. 93 and move needle bar U3, Fig. 93 up or down, as required. Then securely tighten screw T3.

NOTE: If difficulty, such as stitch skipping, is experienced when sewing on sheer fabrics or rubberized materials at left hand position of needle, set machine for straight stitching and turn the machine pulley over toward operator until the point of the hook is at the center of the needle. At this setting (left hand needle position), the point of the hook must be $1/64$ inch above the top of the needle eye. Recheck this adjustment, for sewing qualities of work accomplished, during zigzag stitching at maximum bight and during straight sewing.

Check the setting of the needle bar height indicator P3, Fig. 93 and reset, if necessary, as instructed on page 36.

ADJUSTMENT FOR THREAD CLEARANCE BETWEEN THE POSITION FINGER AND THE BOBBIN CASE BASE

The thread clearance between the position finger X3, Fig. 96 and the bobbin case base Y3, Fig. 96 must be set at approximately $1/64$ inch, so that there is free passage for the upper and under threads while the loop of needle thread is being passed around the bobbin case, and also sufficient checking of the bobbin thread at the completion of each stitch. This clearance is also illustrated at V3, Fig. 95. To adjust the position finger for proper clearance, loosen the screw W3 and move the finger toward the front or rear as required, then securely tighten screw W3.

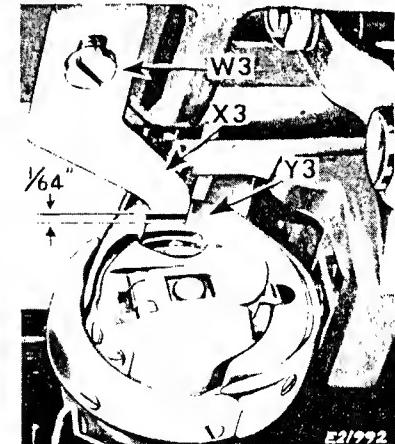


Fig. 96. Adjusting Position Finger
E21992

TO ADJUST THE STITCH REGULATOR

The distance between the stitches along the line of feed is termed the stitch length and is determined by the setting of the stitch regulator lever **O**, Fig. 97 on the stitch indicator plate **Z3**, Fig. 97.

The divisions, #1 to #4 on the indicator plate **Z3** signify the stitch length in millimeters. Maximum stitch length (four millimeters) equals approximately $5/32$ inch, or six stitches to the inch.

The feed eccentric **A3**, Fig. 98 is not adjustable for length of stitch as it is positively set at the factory by location on a flat on the rotating hook driving shaft **C3**, Fig. 98.

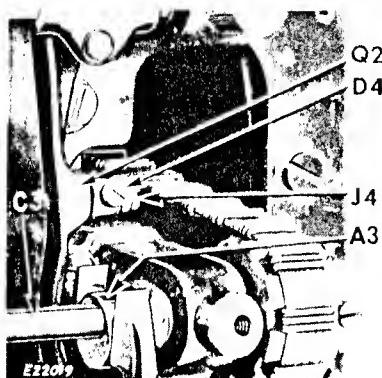


Fig. 98. Adjusting Stitch Regulator

and thus no forward or reverse motion in the feed. Securely tighten set screw **D4**.

TO ADJUST THE STOP MOTION MECHANISM FOR WINDING BOBBINS

In order to operate the bobbin winder without running the stitching mechanism, it is necessary to release the stop motion mechanism in relation to the machine pulley. To release the stop motion, hold the

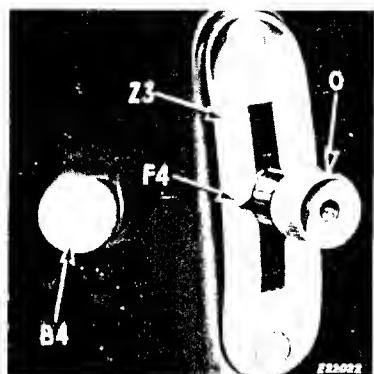


Fig. 97. Stitch Regulating Lever

When the index **F4**, Fig. 97 on the stitch regulator lever **O** is set at zero on the indicator plate **Z3**, as shown in Fig. 97, there must be no forward or reverse movement of the feed.

To adjust the zero position of the stitch regulator, set the stitch regulator index **F4** at zero and tighten feed regulator stop screw **B4**, Fig. 97. Loosen set screw **D4**, Fig. 98 and while slowly turning machine pulley over toward the operator, turn eccentric stud **J4**, Fig. 98, as required until there is no movement of the feed rock shaft connecting link **Q2**, Fig. 98

machine pulley and turn the stop motion stop screw **G4**, Fig. 100, over toward you as shown in Fig. 99.



Fig. 99. Releasing the Stop Motion



Fig. 100. Loosening the Stop Screw

If the machine continues to run after the stop motion clamp screw **G4** has been released, remove it by loosening the small screw **E4**, Fig. 100, which holds it in place, take off the clamp screw **G4**, as shown in Fig. 101, and inspect the parts for wear, dirt, or hardened grease. Examine the position of the clamp washer **H4**, Fig. 102. The two inner prongs are not flat, but are bent outward on one side. The correct position of the clamp washer **H4** is against the machine pulley hub with the inner prongs in the slots of the bushing, but projecting outward to make contact with the stop motion stop screw **E4**. When the washer is incorrectly inserted, with the two inner prongs projecting toward the bushing, turning the clamp screw **G4** may not release the sewing mechanism.

Before replacing the clamp stop motion washer **H4**, remove the machine pulley and check for hardened oil, burrs on bushing or projecting set screw on flanged bushing. Dress down burrs with a fine file. Remove hardened oil with a wire brush or with steel wool. Lubricate the bushing and replace machine pulley. Replace washer **H4** as described above.

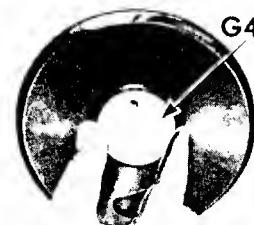


Fig. 101. Removing the Clamp Screw

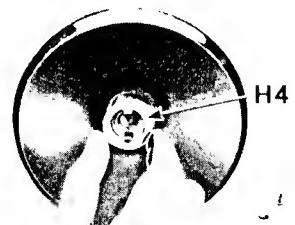


Fig. 102. Removing the Clamp Washer

NOTE: Sometimes it is found necessary to change the position of the washer **H4**, by giving it a half turn before replacing the clamp screw **G4**.

TO ADJUST THE BOBBIN WINDER

The pressure of the rubber ring A4, Fig. 103, on the bobbin winder, against the hub of the machine pulley must be sufficient to wind the bobbin.

CAUTION: Too much pressure may cause needless wear of the rubber ring A4.

To adjust the pressure, press down bobbin winder until latch L4, Fig. 103 drops down and holds the bobbin winder spindle. Loosen screw C4, Fig. 103 and while holding rubber ring A4 firmly against hub of machine pulley, press down on tripper arm at K4, Fig. 103 to increase the pressure, or at M4, Fig. 103 to decrease the pressure. When sufficient pressure is obtained, securely tighten screw C4.

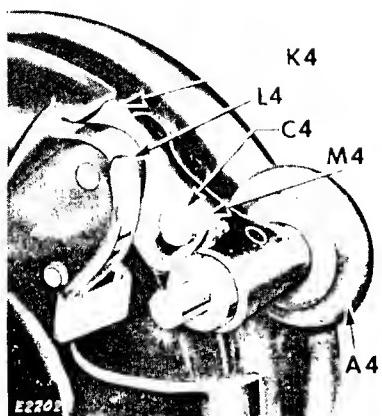


Fig. 103. Adjusting Bobbin Winder

NOTE: If the rubber ring A4 becomes worn, or if oil has been allowed to come in contact with it, the ring will not have the proper contact with the machine pulley hub and may slip when attempting to wind a bobbin. A worn or oily ring should be replaced.

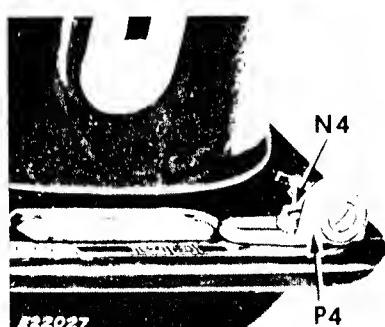


Fig. 104. Adjustment for Winding Bobbins Evenly

left along the bed of machine, as required. Then securely tighten screw N4.

TO WIND BOBBINS EVENLY

If the thread does not wind evenly on the bobbin, loosen the screw N4, Fig. 104 and slide the bobbin winder tension bracket P4, Fig. 104 toward the right or

TO REMOVE ARM SHAFT CONNECTION BELT FROM WITHIN THE ARM

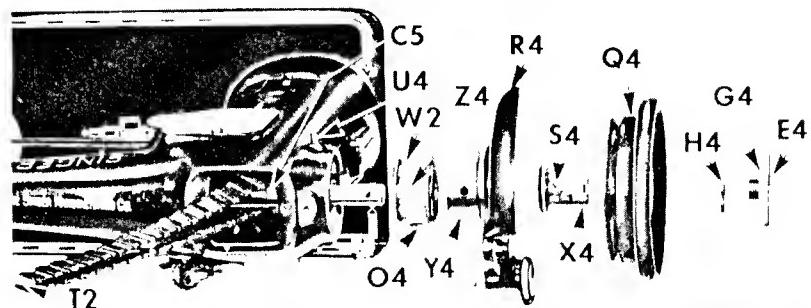


Fig. 105. Removing and Replacing Arm Shaft Connection Belt

To remove the arm shaft connection belt T2, Fig. 105 loosen stop motion stop screw E4, Fig. 105 and remove clamp screw G4, Fig. 105, washer H4, Fig. 105 and machine pulley Q4, Fig. 105. Remove arm top cover. Remove flanged bushing set screw S4, Fig. 105. Loosen arm shaft bushing set screw U4, Fig. 105 in rear of machine. Remove belt T2 from upper sprocket W2, Fig. 106. Loosen two

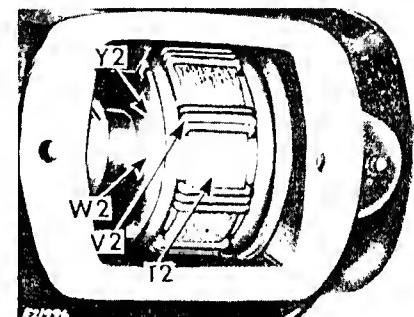


Fig. 106. Removing Arm Shaft Bushing

set screws O4 and Z4, Fig. 105 and, by tapping against upper sprocket W2, Fig. 106, simultaneously remove upper sprocket W2, arm shaft bushing Y4 with bobbin winder bracket R4, Fig. 105 and flanged bushing X4, Fig. 105.

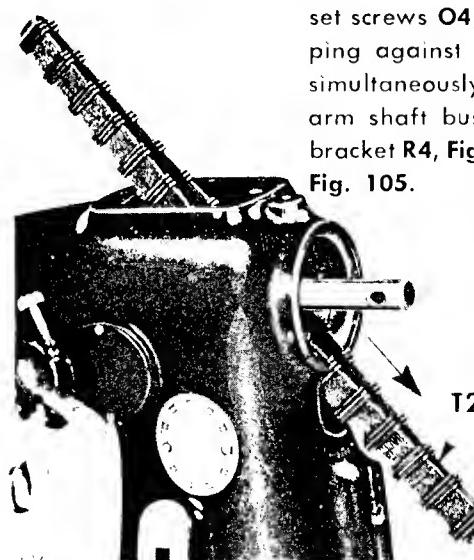


Fig. 107. Drawing the Belt Out of Arm

Remove arm shaft connection belt T2 from lower sprocket under the machine bed.

Lift belt T2 up through the arm cap hole as far as possible, as shown in Fig. 105 and draw it out through the space formerly occupied by the arm shaft bushing Y4, as shown in Fig. 107.

TO REPLACE ARM SHAFT CONNECTION BELT

To replace arm shaft connection belt T2, first draw belt through hole at machine pulley end of machine arm and up through arm cap hole at top of machine, as shown in Fig. 108.

Replace set screws O4 and Z4, Fig. 109 in upper sprocket W2, Fig. 109 and screw them inward flush with sprocket teeth, as shown in Fig. 109. Replace upper sprocket W2 on arm shaft B5, Fig. 109 so that timing mark Y2, Fig. 109 is toward needle bar end of machine and so that the second set screw Z4, as arm shaft B5 is turned over toward operator, is in line

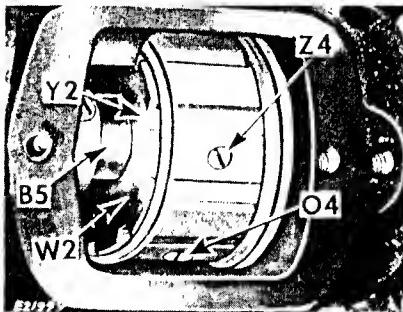


Fig. 109. Replacing Upper Sprocket

groove stamped with the timing mark Y2, Fig. 109.

Replace belt T2 on lower sprocket Z2, Fig. 110 so that the other group of copper clips U2, Fig. 110 falls into sprocket stamped with timing mark O2 on lower sprocket, as shown in Fig. 110.

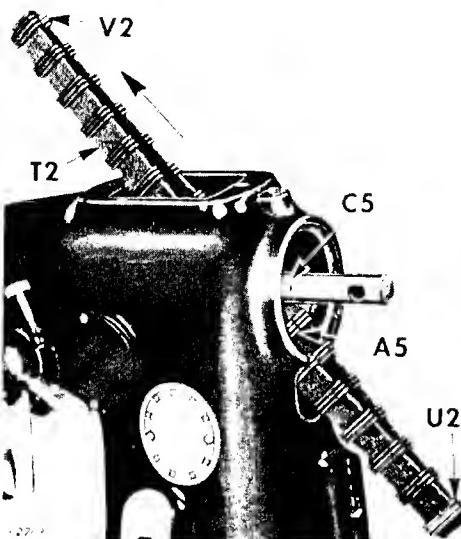


Fig. 108. Drawing Belt into Arm

with flat C5, Fig. 108, on arm shaft. Tighten set screw Z4, then tighten set screw O4.

Place belt T2 over upper sprocket W2 with the joint edges of the clips (one group of which is shown at A5, Fig. 108) on inside of belt. Make sure that one of the two groups of copper clips V2, Fig. 108 falls into the sprocket

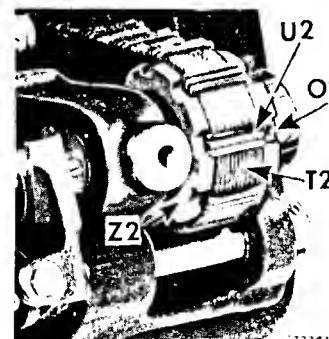


Fig. 110. Lower Timing Mark

Replace arm shaft bushing Y4, Fig. 111 together with bobbin winder bracket R4, Fig. 111 on arm shaft, so that long groove D4, Fig. 111 on arm shaft bushing is in line with set screw U4 at the rear of the machine arm. Push arm shaft bushing Y4 inward flush to arm casting, make certain that there is approximately .005 inch end play, and securely tighten set screw U4.

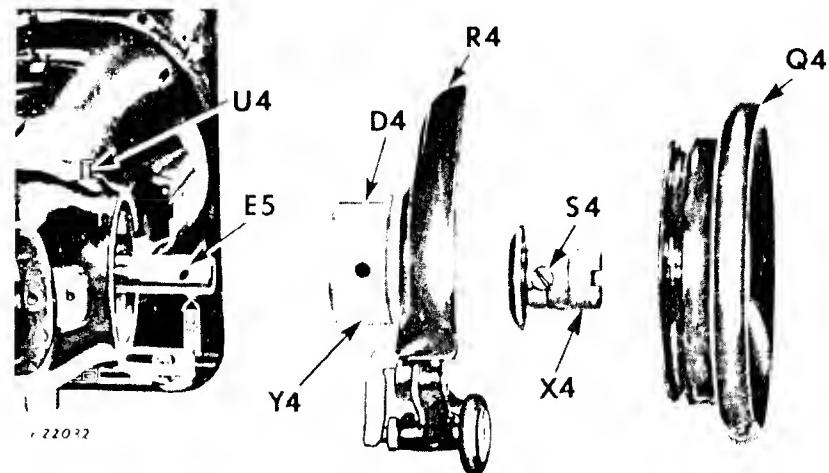


Fig. 111. Replacing Arm Shaft Bushing

Replace flanged bushing X4 on arm shaft so that larger end of screw hole in bushing is in line with larger end of screw hole E5, Fig. 111 in arm shaft. Replace set screw S4, Fig. 111 in flanged bushing. Tap the flanged bushing X4 against the arm shaft bushing sufficiently to remove end play without binding and securely tighten set screw S4. Check for burred edges on flanged bushing and remove burrs with light file where necessary.

Replace machine pulley Q4, on flanged bushing, as shown in Fig. 112.

Replace washer H4, Fig. 112 against machine pulley hub with the inner prongs N5, Fig. 112 in the slots of the bushing, but projecting outward, to make contact with the stop motion stop screw E4, Fig. 112, as instructed on page 39. Replace clamp screw G4, Fig. 112 and tighten stop screw E4.

Check the timing of the feed in relation to the movement of the needle, and adjust where necessary, as instructed on pages 32 and 33.

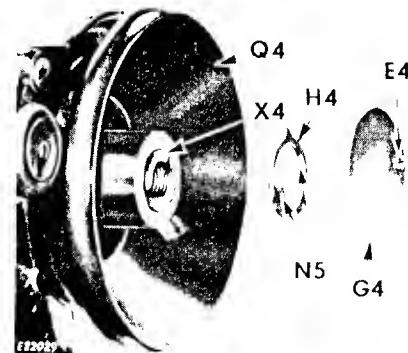


Fig. 112. Replacing Stop Motion Mechanism

TO SET THE PRESSER BAR AT THE CORRECT HEIGHT

When the presser foot is raised, there should be a clearance of 5/16 inch between the presser foot and the throat plate.

To set the presser bar at the correct height, raise the presser bar lifter **T5**, Fig. 113 to its highest position, loosen the set screw **U5**, Fig. 113 and raise or lower the presser bar as required. Then, after locating the presser foot in relation to the needle, as described on page 28, retighten the set screw **U5**, Fig. 113.

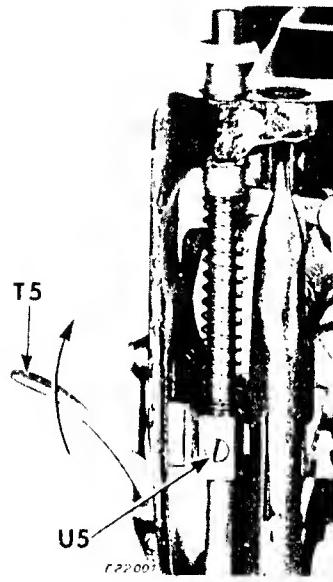


Fig. 113. Adjusting Height of Presser Bar

TO "RUN-IN" THE MACHINE

When a machine is completely assembled and adjusted, it should be checked for binding first. Then it should be "run-in" by an electric motor, for from 15 to 30 minutes, or until all moving parts run smoothly.

"Running-in" a machine should be done after every installation of an arm shaft, an arm rock shaft or an arm shaft connection belt, and after every general repair.

CARE OF THE ARM SHAFT CONNECTION BELT

DO NOT LUBRICATE the arm shaft connection belt. To ensure the long life and efficient performance of this belt, it must be kept **clean** and **free from excess oil** at all times.

When the arm shaft connection belt becomes loose or worn it should be removed and replaced, as instructed on pages 41 to 43.

DANGERS OF OVER-LUBRICATION

The application of too much oil to the sewing machine parts can cause damage to the arm shaft connection belt, as explained on page 44, or can cause damage to fabrics and threads used during sewing. One or two small drops of oil at the right point, when needed, will give the machine the protection it requires. Excess oil is merely a waste of oil and a source of danger to the appearance of the work accomplished on the machine.

TO LUBRICATE THE MOTOR

Never apply oil or ordinary grease to the sewing machine motor. Use only **SINGER*** MOTOR LUBRICANT. Entrance of oil into the motor may cause the motor to "burn out."

When the machine is shipped from the factory, the two grease tubes **M5**, Fig. 114 are filled with enough lubricant for approximately six months' use.

Refill grease tubes **M5** at least once each six months by inserting tip of lubricant container into grease tubes **M5** and squeezing sufficient lubricant into each tube to fill it.

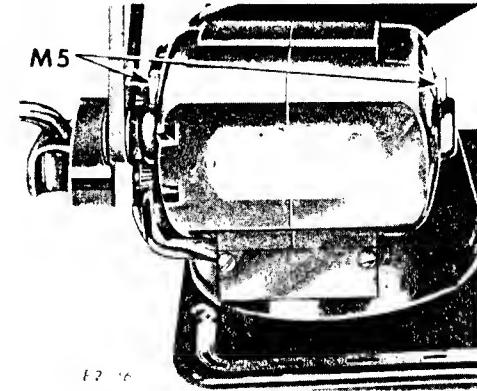


Fig. 114. Motor Lubricating Points

TO OIL THE MACHINE

Occasionally apply a drop of oil to all points indicated by unlettered arrows in Figs. 115 to 119, and carefully clean the machine to insure smooth and satisfactory performance.

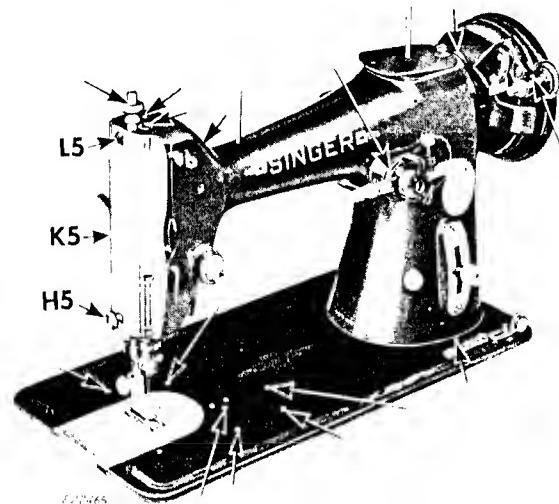


Fig. 115. Front View—Showing Oiling Points

Loosen screw J5, Fig. 116 and swing top cover plate aside for access to oiling points under plate. DO NOT LUBRICATE the arm shaft connection belt. This belt must be kept clean and free from excess oil. See instructions also on page 44 concerning care of belt.

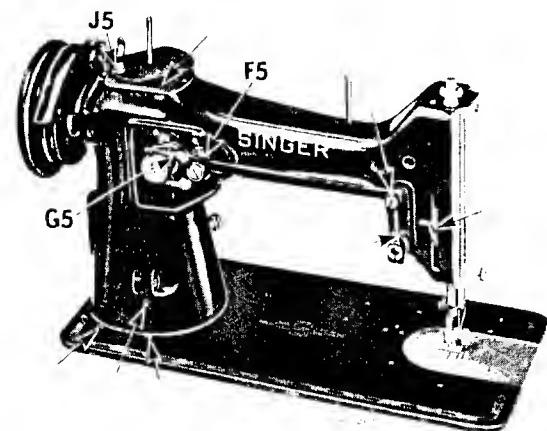


Fig. 116. Rear View—Showing Oiling Points

Loosen thumb screw on cover plate at back of machine arm and swing plate out of way to oil the bight mechanism at F5 and G5, Fig. 116.

Remove face plate K5, Fig. 115 by taking out thumb screw H5, Fig. 115 and loosening screw L5, Fig. 115, near top of plate.

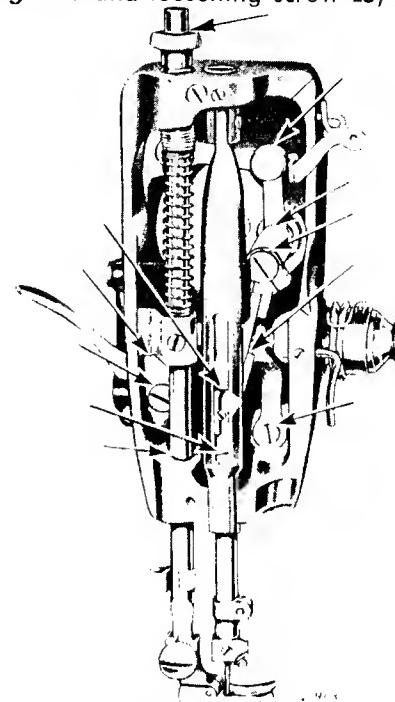


Fig. 117. Face Plate Removed
Showing Oiling Points

NOTE: Motor and SINGERLIGHT have been removed in these oiling illustrations for clearer views of parts, but need not be removed when actually oiling the machine.

Occasionally apply a drop of oil to the race of the bobbin case holder, as shown by the unlettered arrow in Fig.

118.

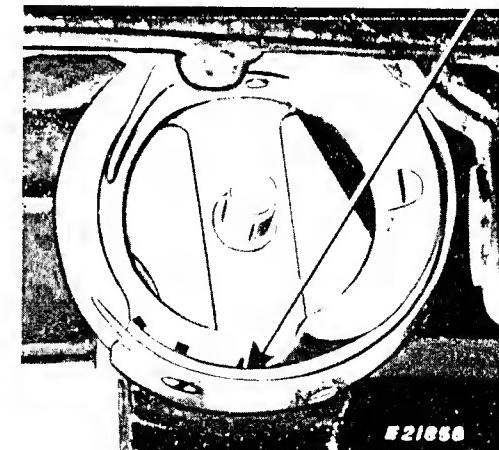


Fig. 118. Oiling Point in Bobbin Case Holder

Slip face plate over screw L5, Fig. 115. Oil the points indicated by unlettered arrows in Fig. 117. Replace the face plate.

Apply a drop of oil to all other points indicated by unlettered arrows in Figs. 115 and 116.

CAUTION: The grease packed in the hook shaft gear case under the bed of the machine, shown in Fig. 91, does not require changing, unless this section of the machine has been submerged in Varsol cleaning fluid. When necessary, repack the gear case with SINGER* GEAR LUBRICANT.

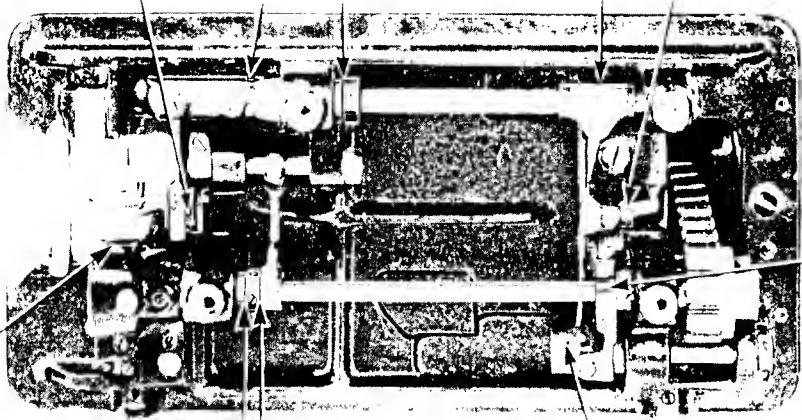


Fig. 119. Oiling Points in Base of Machine

Turn the machine back on its hinges and oil the places shown by unlettered arrows in Fig. 119.

CAUTION: DO NOT LUBRICATE arm shaft connection belt. See instructions on page 44.

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LENGTH OF STITCH

LOCATION OF NEEDLE IN NEEDLE CLAMP

LOCK STITCH (Straight and Zigzag)

Irregular

Loose Needle Thread Tension

Perfect

Tight Needle Thread Tension

LOCK STITCH FORMATION

LUBRICATION

Motor

Oiling bobbin case holder

Oiling machine

Over-lubrication

MACHINE PULLEY

Removal

Replacement

MAXIMUM BIGHT

MAXIMUM ZIGZAG STITCH, CENTRAL POSITION OF NEEDLE

MAXIMUM ZIGZAG STITCH, LEFT HAND POSITION OF NEEDLE

MOTOR

Description

Lubrication

NEEDLE

Description

Location in clamp

To prevent breakage

NEEDLE AND NEEDLE BAR

Adjustment for height

Adjustment for lengthwise position in relation to throat plate and presser foot

Adjustment for sidewise position in relation to throat plate and presser foot

Bent or damaged

Central position of

Left hand position of

Swing of

Threading

Timing, in relation to feed movement

Timing, in relation to hook movement

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SETTING UP MACHINE

Inside Front Cover

SPEED

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